



THE 1798 *Irish* **REBELLION**



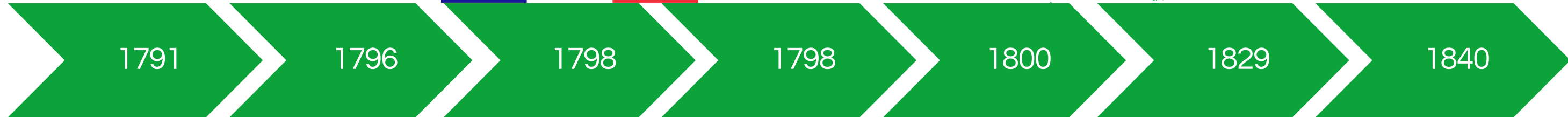
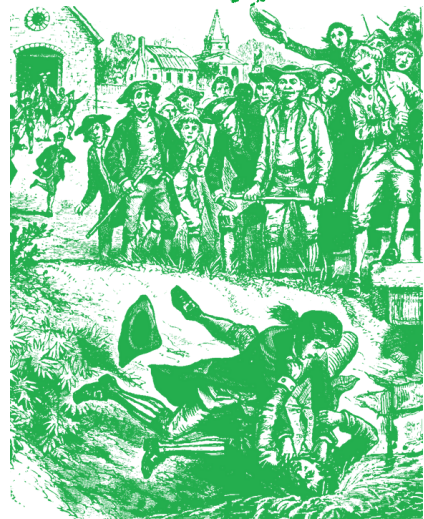
THE 1798 IRISH REBELLION



The French try to land at **Bantry Bay** but fail.

October: Wolfe Tone is taken as prisoner by British forces and later commits **suicide**.

Roman Catholic Emancipation is led by **Daniel O'Connell** and is passed.



Wolfe Tone creates the **Society of the United Irishmen**.

June: Rebellion takes place across Ireland. The most successive is in **Wexford**.

The Act of Union is passed, joining Ireland with Great Britain to create the **United Kingdom**.

Repeal Campaign is led by **Daniel O'Connell** but failed.



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Learning Outcomes

- **2.3 EXPLORE** how the physical force tradition impacted on Irish politics, with particular reference to a pre-twentieth century example of a rebellion.
- **1.2 CONSIDER** contentious or controversial issues in history from more than one perspective and **DISCUSS** the historical roots of a contentious or controversial issue or theme in the contemporary world.
- **1.3 APPRECIATE** their cultural inheritance through recognising historically significant places and buildings and discussing why historical personalities, events and issues are commemorated.



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Introduction

By the late 1790s, revolutions had taken place in America and France. These revolutions had been fought for freedom and equality and against the ideas that kings had the power to rule as they wished, or that people should have to live under unjust governments. These concepts had a huge impact on Ireland. Inspired by these ideals, the United Irishmen emerged to challenge British rule in Ireland.



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14.1: *the* CAUSES *of* *the* 1798 *rebellion* REBELLION

Christian Denominations Recap

We all know that Christianity is the belief in Christ as the Son of God. But why are there so many different “versions” of Christianity?

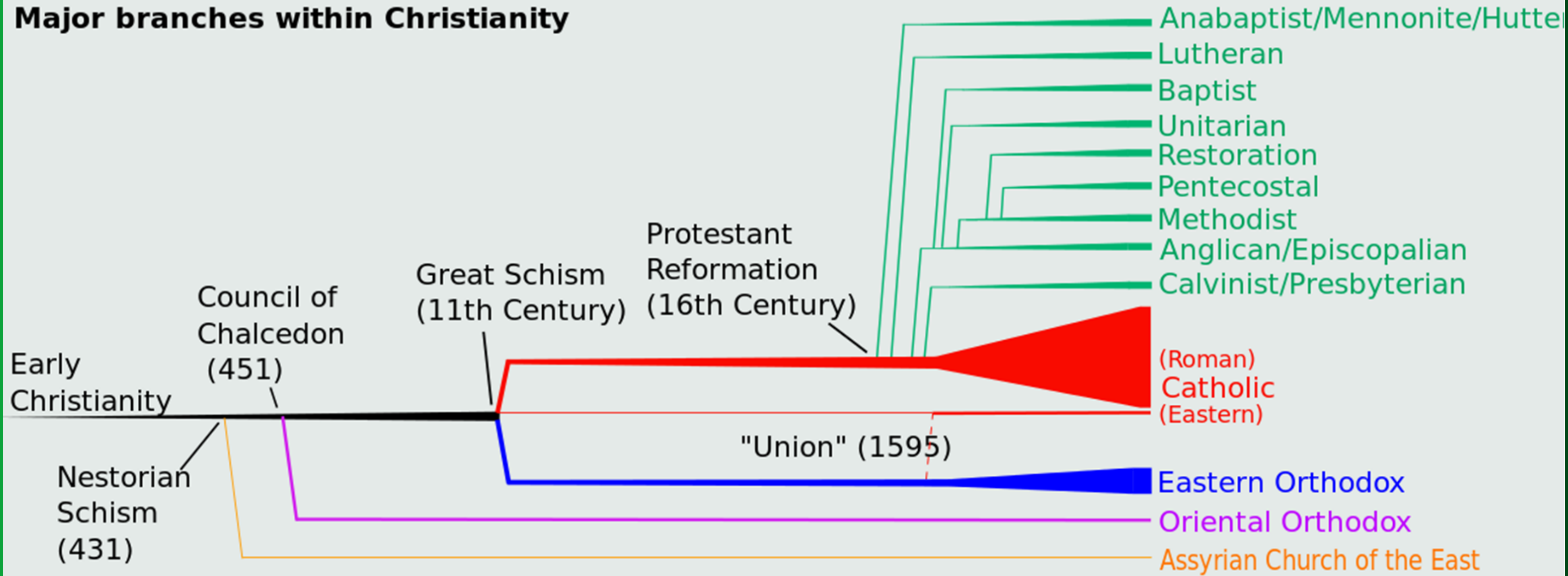
Throughout the history of Christianity, leaders in the religion have disagreed at various times. One such time was the Reformation that we covered at the end of last year. These disagreements are called “schisms”. There are four major ones in the history of Christianity such as the **Reformation in 1517** and the **Great Schism in 1054** [*this split the religion between the West (Europe) and East (Turkey/Greece/Russia)*].

The Reformation of 1517 led to the creation of Protestantism but it has also divided itself and has up to 188 different denominations (branches). Two of these are **Anglicans** (English) and **Presbyterians** (Scottish) Even though these two groups were both Protestants; they both saw themselves as having the “correct” belief in God. This led to divisions as we see in 1798 Ireland.



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Major branches within Christianity

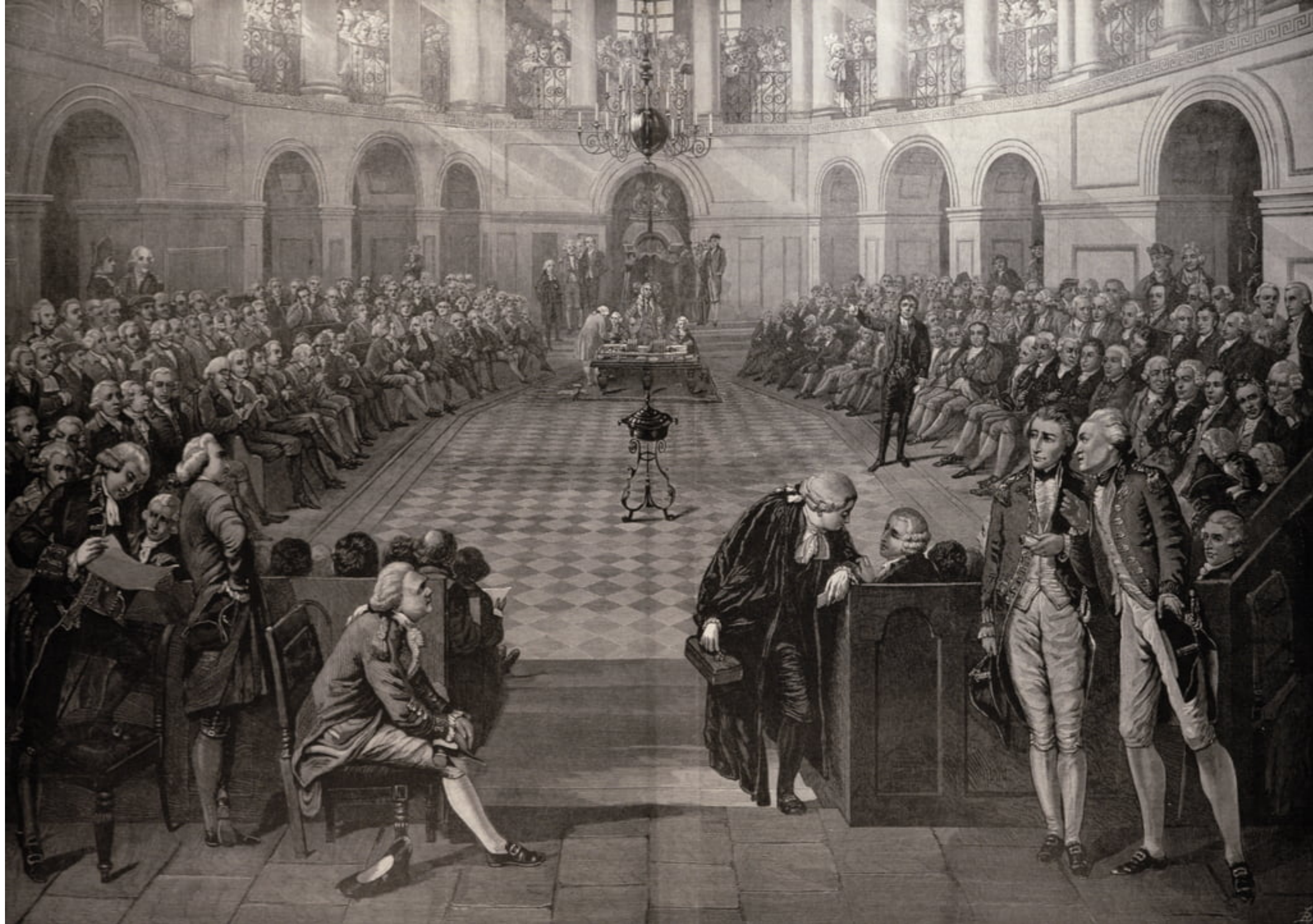


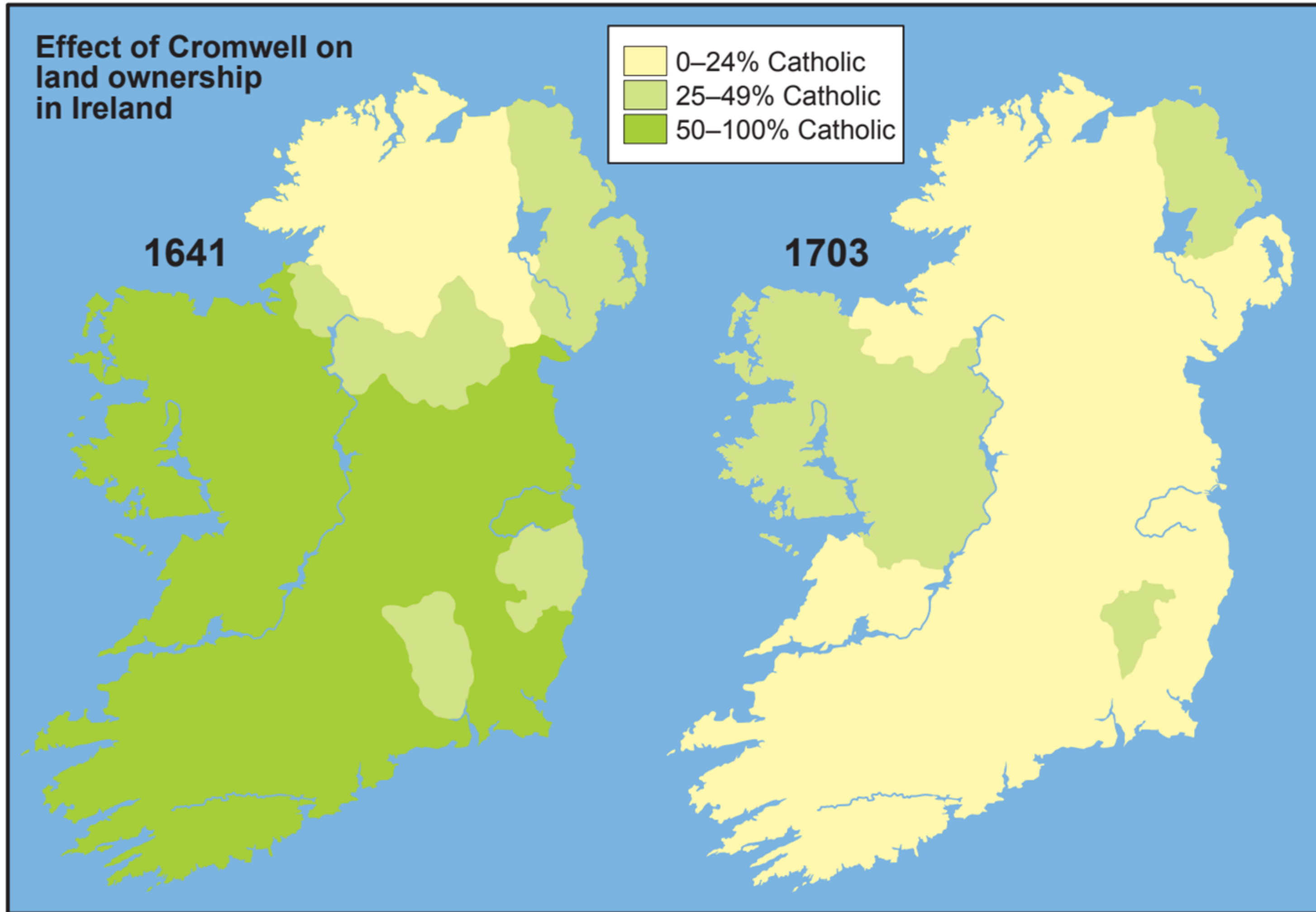
The power of the Protestant Ascendancy

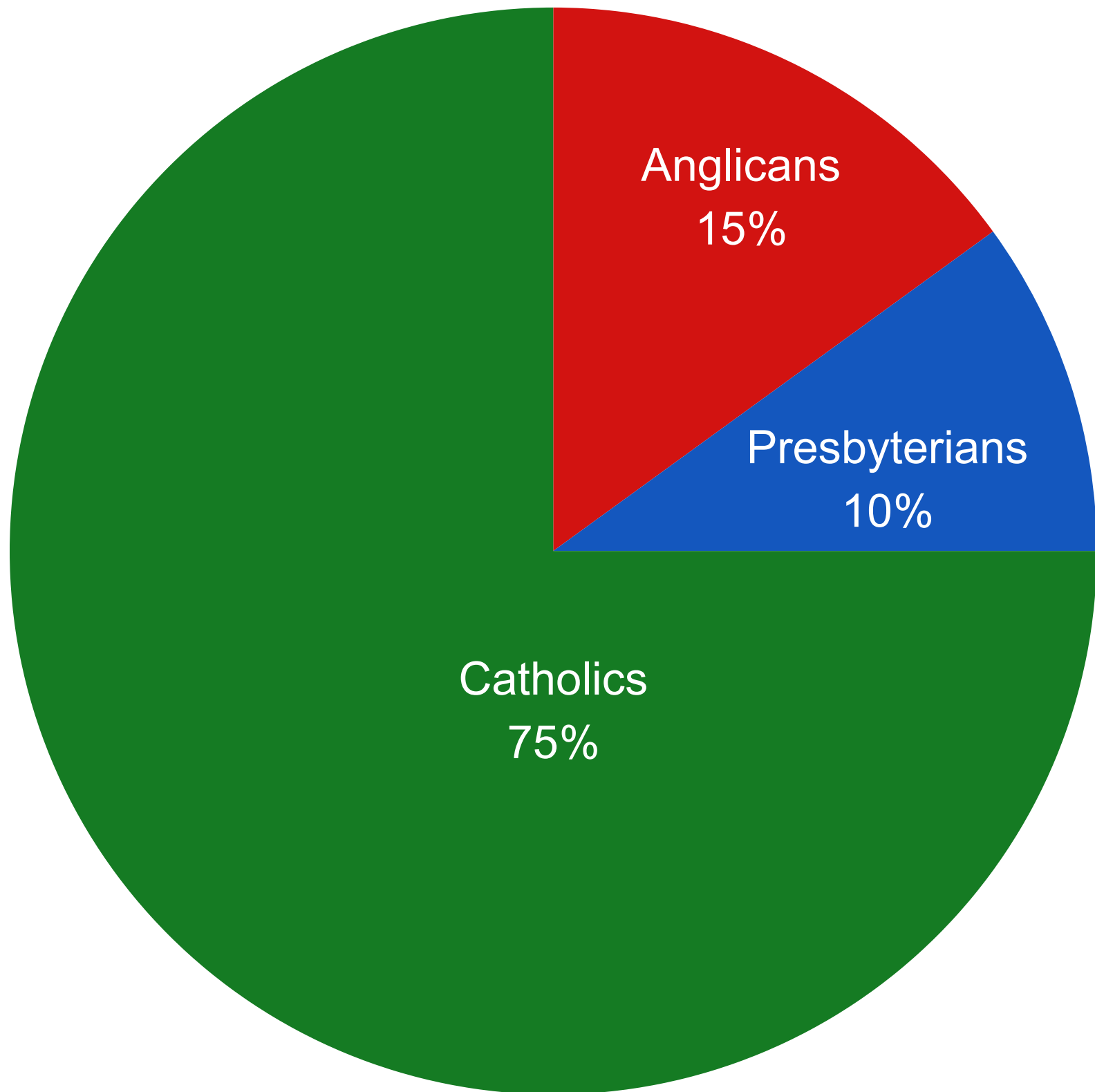
Since the Irish Plantations and the victory of the Protestant **King William of Orange** over the Catholic **King James** at the **Battle of the Boyne** in **1690**, the island of Ireland was under the rule of the British Crown. Here was an Irish parliament in Dublin with limited powers and controlled by the **Protestant Ascendancy** (the wealthy, Anglican land-owning minority of Ireland). They were members of the Church of Ireland and the only people of Ireland who could become **MPs** (members of parliament). They owned 80% of the land yet only made up 15% of the population. Although they controlled Ireland, some Anglicans resented the limited power they had and the unfair trading system between the two islands.



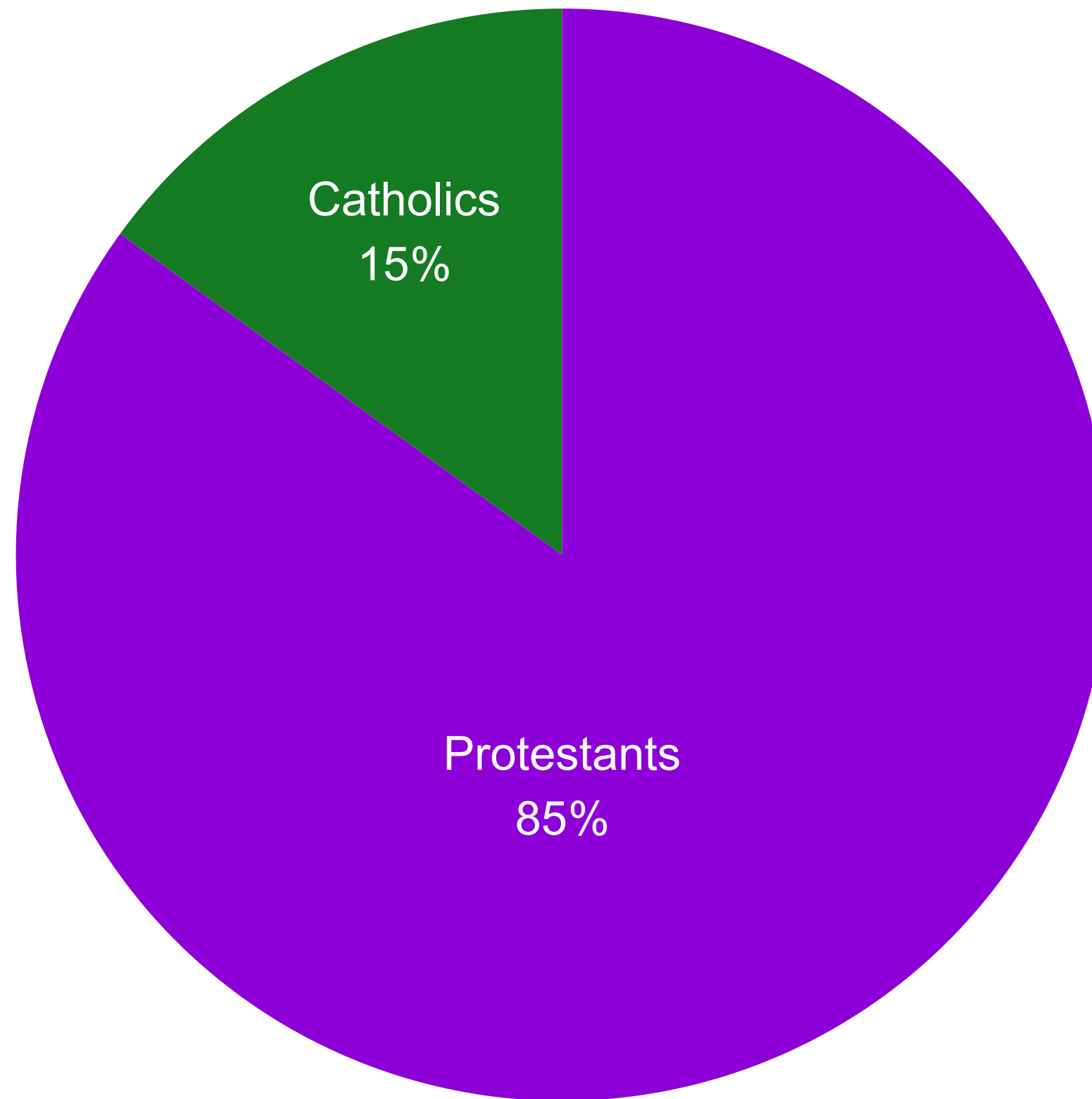
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Population by religion



Land Ownership by religion

The Position of Catholics

Catholics made up 75% of the population, yet owned only 15% of the land and had no political power. To protect the interests of the Protestant ruling classes, the British passed the Penal Laws which discriminated against Catholics. The aim of these laws were to keep millions of Catholics poor and uneducated with little chance of making any progress in life. These included:

- Catholics were not allowed vote or sit in parliament.
- Catholic priests, bishops and orders were banned.
- Catholics could not open or attend schools.
- Catholic-owned land had to be divided equally between all sons upon a father's death.
- Catholics had to pay **tithes** to the Church of Ireland (Protestant) clergy.
- Catholics could not buy land from a Protestant.
- Catholics could not become a barrister, judge or solicitor.
- Catholics could not live in towns.

While some of the worst laws were repealed in the 1770s, Catholics still had no say in how they country was run. By the 1790s, most Catholics were poor, under-educated tenant farmers who resented the high rents and tithes they had to pay. In rural areas, secret groups such as the **Whiteboys** savagely attacked Protestant landlords.



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The Position of Presbyterians

Presbyterians were mainly Scottish settlers in Ulster, particularly around Belfast and made up 10% of the population. They were known as **dissenters** at the time because they disagreed with the official Protestant Church of Ireland (Anglicanism). Although they were not subjected to the harshest of the Penal Laws because they were still Protestant, they were **not allowed to vote or sit in parliament**.

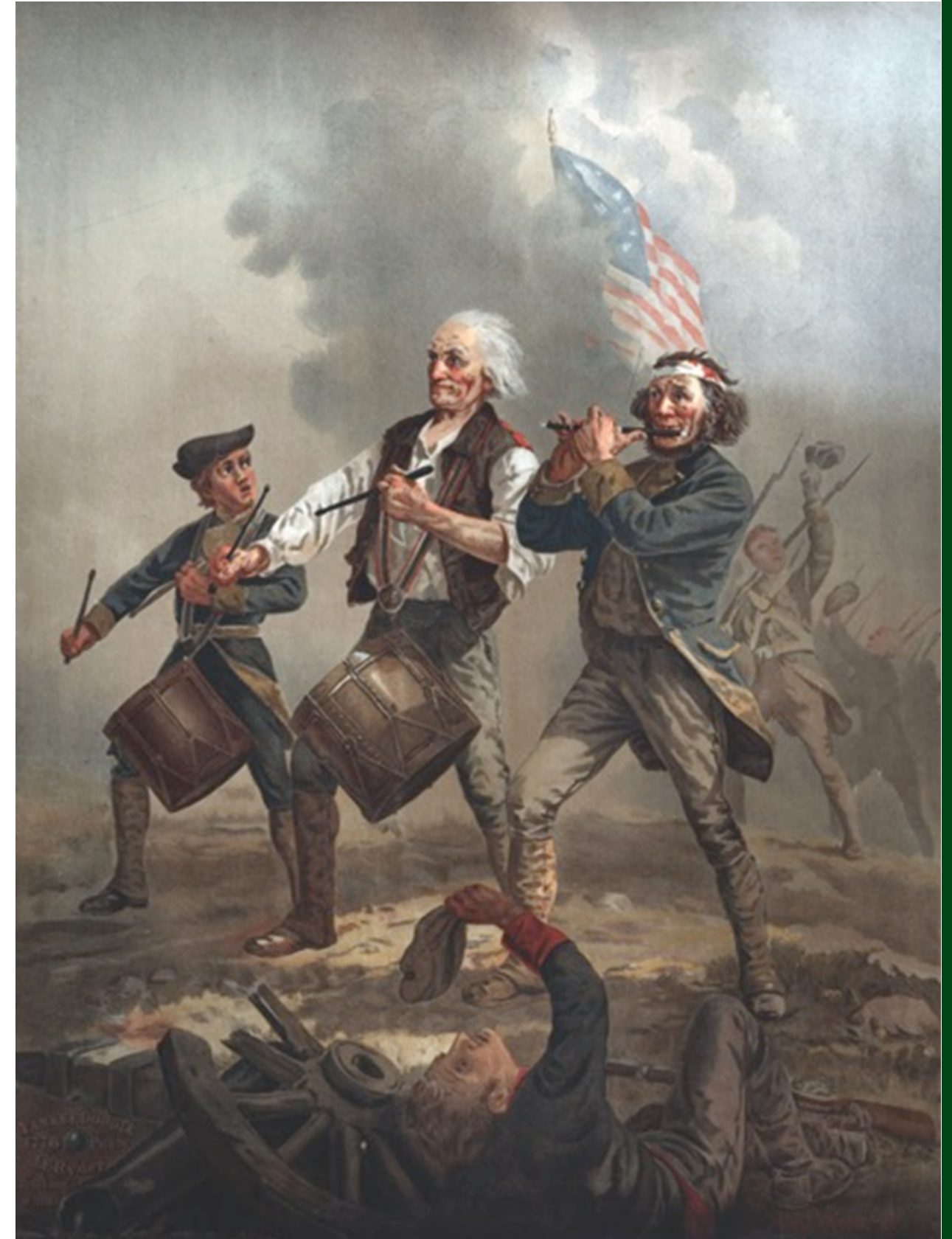


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The Influence of the American and French Revolutions

The events of the American and French Revolutions had a big impact on Ireland. Irish troops and newspapers gave the people in Ireland a lot of reports and stories of what was happening. Many Catholics and Presbyterians were attracted to the ideas of liberty and equality.

How British government dealt with Ireland was also affected by these revolutions. During the war in America, for fear that a similar revolt would break out in Ireland, the Irish parliament was given more over its own affairs. During the French Revolution - especially after war was declared on France in 1793 - the British feared a full rebellion in Ireland with French support, or even a French invasion to use Ireland as a base from which to attack Britain.



Checkpoint pg. 159 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. What was the Protestant Ascendancy?
2. What were the Penal Laws? Give two examples.
3. Why was each of the following groups unhappy about its position in Ireland by the 1790s; (a) Anglicans (b) Catholics (c) Presbyterians?
4. Why do you think the ideas of the American and French Revolutions appealed to many? Explain your answer.
5. Why was the British government worried about the influence of these revolutions on Ireland?



14.2: *The* UNITED *Irishmen*

Foundation of the United Irishmen

In 1791, **Theobald Wolfe Tone** sent out a pamphlet (*“An Argument on Behalf of the Catholics of Ireland”*) attacking the administration of the Marquess of Buckingham and arguing that Catholics should have the same rights as Protestants. Presbyterians were also interested in the ideas of the French Revolution and invited him to a meeting in Belfast. This meeting founded the **Society of United Irishmen**. The other founding members were **Samuel Neilson**, **Henry Joy McCracken**, **Thomas Russel** and **William Drennan**. Soon a Dublin branch was founded by **Napper Tandy** and other branches appeared around the country. In January 1792, they began publishing their own newspaper, ***The Northern Star***. Their original aim was a peaceful reform not a violent revolution. They wanted:

- Religious equality
- Removal of British influence from Ireland (but not a full independent republic)
- That all **men** should have the vote and right to sit in parliament.

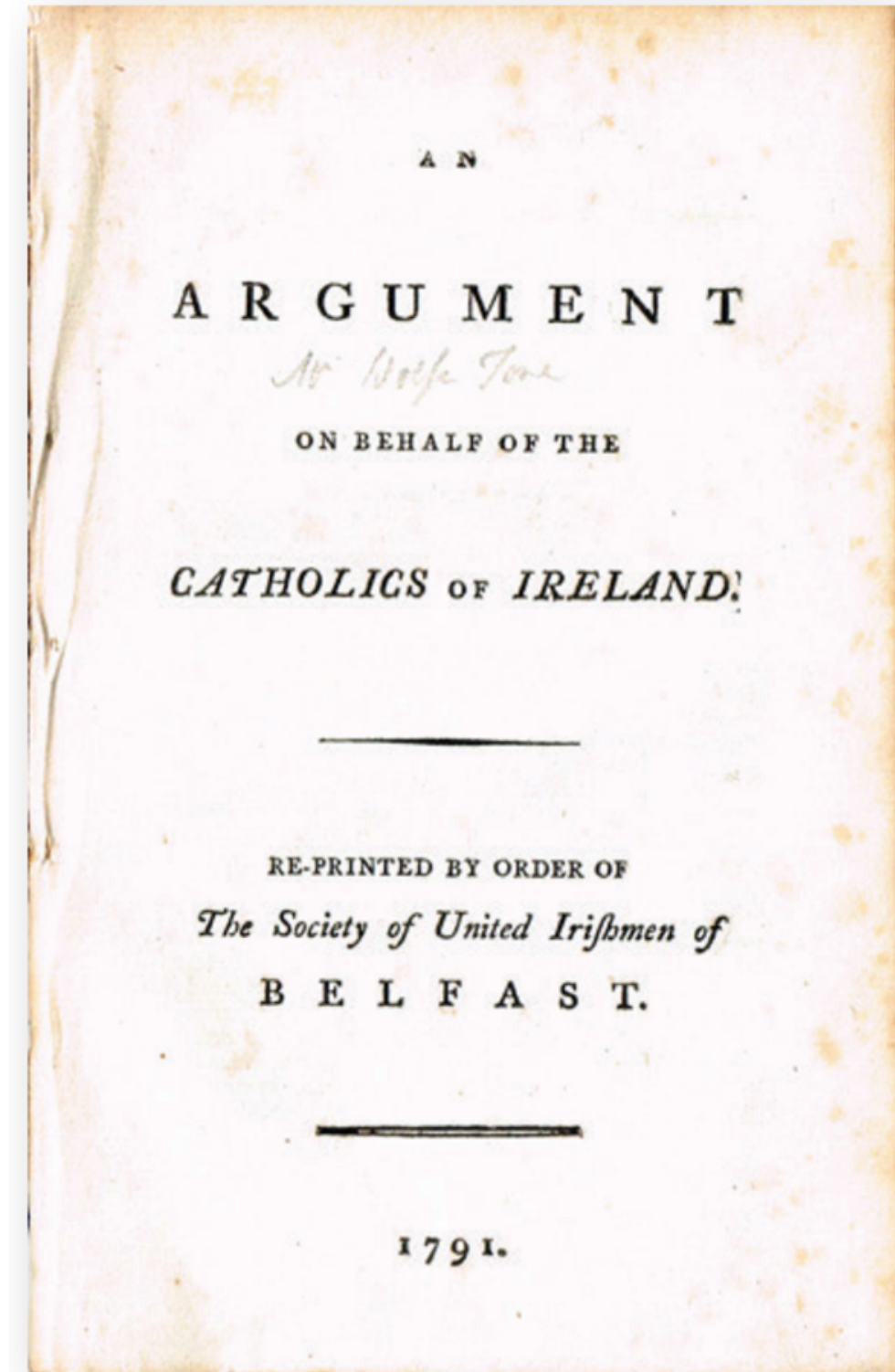




Diagram taken from Artefact, 1st Edition by [Eimear Jenkinson](#) and [Gregg O'Neill](#) ([educate.ie](#))



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Theobald Wolfe Tone, 1763-1798

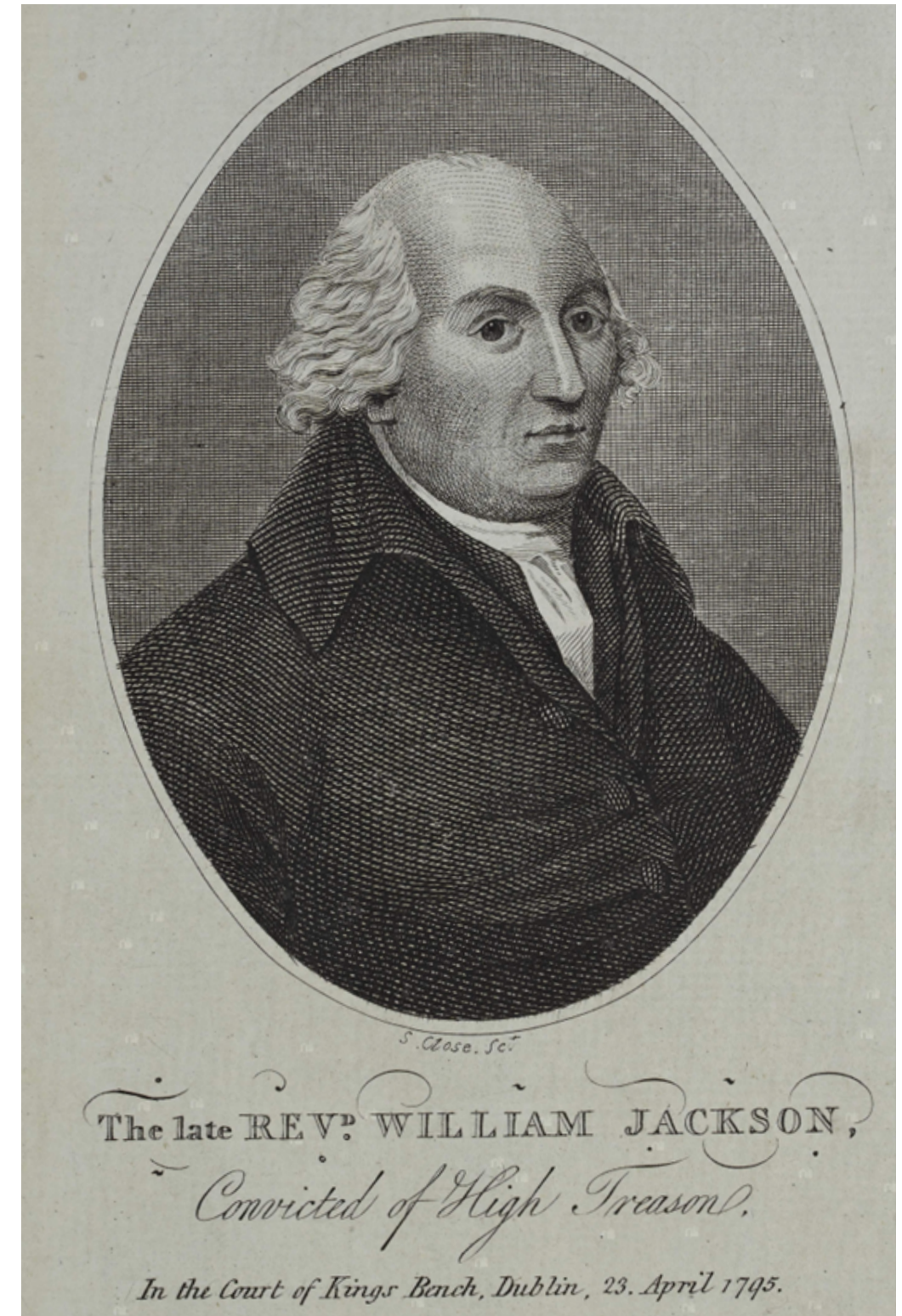


Theobald Wolfe Tone was born in Dublin in 1763 to a wealthy middle-class Anglican family. He studied law in Trinity College, qualified as a barrister from King's Inn and attended Inn's of court in London. He was inspired by the writers of the **Enlightenment** and visited Paris in 1789 to witness the events of the French Revolution in its initial stages. Inspired by the ideas of "liberty, equality, fraternity", he returned to Ireland. He helped to found the United Irishmen in 1791. In 1795, he fled Ireland, fearing arrest, and later went to France to seek help for an invasion of Ireland. This invasion failed in Bantry Bay in 1797. Wolfe Tone returned in 1798, having learned of the United Irishmen's rising. He was captured in Donegal and was sent to trial in Dublin where he was found guilty. He was denied "**a soldier's death**" (firing squad). Before he could be hanged, Tone tried to commit suicide by cutting his own throat. He was unsuccessful in a quick death; it would take five days before he died of the wounds. He is considered the "Father of Irish Republicanism" and his ideas inspired generations of Irish republicans to fight for freedom from Britain.

The impact of the war with France

Britain declared war on France in early 1793. Fearing that Catholic resentment in Ireland would lead to a revolution here, the British government decided to make concessions. They abolished most of the remaining Penal Laws, granting Catholics freedom of worship and the right to vote - but Catholics still could not sit in parliament.

The British government in Dublin stepped up its surveillance of groups that it considered a threat, like the United Irishmen. In 1795, a French spy named **William Jackson** was arrested and he was found to have met with Wolfe Tone, who fled to the USA. The government banned the United Irishmen. It became a **secret society** that was now committed to a **revolution against British rule**.



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Wolfe Tone in France and Bantry Bay

Tone travelled to France in 1796 to seek military support for an Irish rebellion. The French sent 43 ships and 15,000 men under **General Hoche** but storms ensured only 14 reached the landing point of Bantry Bay in Co. Cork. Several days of trying to land in the **terrible weather**, meant that the ships turned back. This left Tone bitterly disappointed – “*England has not had such an escape since the Spanish Armada*”.



The governments' response

The near miss of the French invasion horrified the governments in London and Dublin. They quickly took steps to destroy the United Irishmen and their network.

- In late 1798, **General Lake** landed in Ulster, where his soldiers went from town to town demanding any weapons or information that people had. Lake's men used several tactics to get what they wanted. They burned houses, flogged (whipped), beat, tortured and even executed anyone they believed to be involved. Some were given **half-hangings** (hanging a person until they were almost dead to extract information). Others had **pitch-capping** (pouring hot tar on a person's head before setting it on fire. When the tar cooled, they ripped it - and the top of the scalp - off). These horrific measures were designed to terrify people in order to reduce support for a rebellion. They were repeated throughout Leinster.
- Part-time armies were formed: the militia for loyal Catholics and yeomanry for loyal Protestants.
- The Orange Order was created to encourage unity between Anglicans and Presbyterians against Catholics
- Spies inside the United Irishmen passed on information that led to the arrest of most United Irishmen leaders. Most significantly, **Lord Edward FitzGerald** who was captured in May 1798. The remaining leaders decided to go ahead with the rebellion a week later, on 23rd May 1798.



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Diagram taken from Artefact, 2nd Edition by [Eimear Jenkinson](#) and [Gregg O'Neill](#) ([educate.ie](#))

Checkpoint pg. 29 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. How was Tone influenced by the French Revolution?
2. What pamphlet did he write and what did he argue in it?
3. What were the original aims of the United Irishmen?
4. How did the governments respond to concerns over (a) Catholics' loyalty and (b) France and the United Irishmen?
5. What help did Tone get from France?
6. How did the British government respond to the failed invasion at Bantry Bay?



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Checkpoint pg. 29 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Tone was inspired by the French Revolution's ideas of 'liberty, equality and fraternity' and wanted to bring them to Ireland.
2. He wrote *An Argument on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland*, which argued that Catholics should have the same rights as Protestants.
3. The United Irishmen originally wanted religious equality, the removal of British influence from Ireland (though not an independent republic) and that all men should have the vote and the right to sit in parliament.
4. (a) The British government abolished the remaining Penal Laws and granted Catholics freedom of worship and the right to vote; (b) The British government in Dublin stepped up its surveillance of the United Irishmen and eventually banned them in 1795.
5. The French sent a fleet of 43 ships and an army of 15,000 men to invade Ireland in December 1796, but most had to turn back due to storms.
6. Any two of: General Lake's campaign of terror in Ulster and Leinster; the infiltration of the United Irishmen by spies and the arrest of the leaders; the setting up of the militia and yeomanry; the support for the Orange Order.



14.3: THE 1798 REBELLION

This rebellion is significant in Irish history as it was the first time that **physical force nationalism** occurred on the island (Irish nationalists were willing and prepared to use violence to fight for complete Irish independence from Britain). The main events of the Rebellion took place in Leinster (Dublin), Ulster, Wexford and Connaught.

Leinster - Dublin

The rebels had planned that the rebellion would begin with the disruption of mail coaches from Dublin. However, **information gathered by spies** led to many rebels being arrested when they arrived at their assembly points. There were uncoordinated rebel attacks in Kildare, Meath, Carlow and Wicklow but were easily defeated at **Carlow Town** and the **Hill of Tara**.



Ulster

Although **Ulster** had been a **United Irishmen stronghold**, after the intimidation, torture, jailing and executions in the province, support for the secret group weakened. Because of this, the rebellion that took place there (mainly consisting of Presbyterians) was small in comparison to what happened in Wexford. In Antrim, **Henry Joy McCracken** led **4,000 rebels** into battle on the 6th June, succeeding in capturing Larne, Randalstown and Ballymena before being defeated after a fierce battle at **Antrim town**. In Down, **Henry Munro** led **7,000 rebels** who to initial success at Saintfield but they could not match the army's cannons at **Ballynahinch**. Both McCracken and Munro were later separately captured and hanged.



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Wexford

In March 1798, British soldiers, yeomen and the North Cork militia entered Wexford. Their violent treatment of the locals created a determination to resist that led to a Catholic priest, **Fr John Murphy** of **Boolavogue** leading a revolt. They had victories at **Oulart Hill**, **Enniscorthy** and **Wexford** (where United Irishman **Bagenal Harvey** was freed from jail) before their growing army of 15,000 was defeated at the **Battles of New Ross** and **Arklow**. The main force of the rebels, including their leaders, was surrounded and defeated by **General Lake** at **Vinegar Hill** on 21 June. Some days later, both Bagenal Harvey and Fr John Murphy were captured and executed while harsh reprisals were carried out against areas that had supported the rebels.

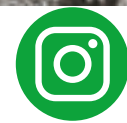
Wexford saw the **only atrocities** committed by the rebels during the 1798 Rebellion. Some **200 Protestants** were burned alive in a barn at **Scullabogue** and another **100 were massacred in Wexford town**. In Wexford, there was deep bitterness at the Penal Laws that was exacerbated by the harsh treatment of Catholics by the Protestant yeomen which led to directed retaliations by the rebels against the local Protestant population. The actions of the Wexford rebels would taint the rebellion for Ireland's Protestants.



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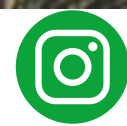
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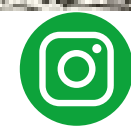
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Diagram taken from *Artefact*, 2nd Edition by [Eimear Jenkinson](#) and [Gregg O'Neill](#) ([educate.ie](#))



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Irish Rebel Song - Boolavogue

At Boolavogue, as the sun was setting
O'er the bright May meadows of Shelmalier,
A rebel hand set the heather blazing
And brought the neighbours from far and near.
Then Father Murphy, from old Kilcormack,
Spurred up the rock with a warning cry;
'Arm! Arm!' he cried, 'for I've come to lead you,
For Ireland's freedom we fight or die.'

He led us on 'gainst the coming soldiers,
And the cowardly Yeomen we put to flight;
'Twas at the Harrow the boys of Wexford
Showed Bookey's Regiment how men could fight
Look out for hirelings, King George of England,
Search ev'ry kingdom where breathes a slave,
For Father Murphy from the County Wexford
Sweeps o'er the land like a mighty wave.

At Vinegar Hill, o'er the pleasant Slaney,
Our heroes vainly stood back to back,
And the Yeos at Tullow took Father Murphy
And burned his body upon the rack.
God grant you glory, brave Father Murphy
And open heaven to all your men;
The cause that called you may call tomorrow
In another fight for the Green again

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qQwC2uQBDYQ> - The High King's cover of Boolavogue

Working with Sources

1. Who was Father Murphy and what role did he play in the 1798 Rebellion?
2. How is Father Murphy portrayed in the song "Boolavogue"?
3. What happened at Boolavogue and Vinegar Hill?
4. Who were the Yeomen referred to in the song, and how were they involved in the 1798 Rebellion?
5. What symbolism is used in the Song?: Identify one symbol or image in the song (e.g., the heather blazing, the Green) and explain what you think it represents.
6. According to the song, what assistance or leadership did the rebels receive?
7. What happened to Father Murphy and the other rebels by the end of the song? How does the song express hope or warning for the future?



Working with Sources (Answers)

1. Father John Murphy was a Catholic priest from County Wexford, Ireland. He played a significant role in the 1798 Rebellion, leading insurgents in Wexford and winning key battles. Initially reluctant to join the rebellion, he became involved after the local yeomen attacked his area. He became a symbol of resistance and was eventually captured and executed.
2. In "Boolavogue," Father Murphy is portrayed as a brave and inspirational leader. He is depicted rallying the people, leading them against the soldiers, and being a symbol of Irish freedom. The song celebrates his efforts and memorializes him as a hero of the cause.
3. Boolavogue was the site of an early victory for the rebels, where Father Murphy led them against the British forces. Vinegar Hill was the location of a significant battle where the rebels made a stand but were eventually defeated by the British Army. The song captures the valiant effort at Vinegar Hill but also acknowledges the loss.
4. The Yeomen were a local militia made up of property owners and their employees, loyal to the British Crown. In the 1798 Rebellion, they were often responsible for suppressing the rebellion and were notorious for their brutal tactics. In "Boolavogue," they are depicted as "cowardly," reflecting the rebel's view of them.
5. The symbol of the heather blazing can represent the ignition of the rebellion, a spark that brought neighbours from far and near together. It may symbolize the burning desire for freedom and the passion of the Irish people during the rebellion.
6. The song emphasizes the leadership of Father Murphy, who spurred the rebels with a warning cry and led them against the soldiers. His rallying cry of "Arm! Arm!" symbolized the call to action and resistance. The song doesn't mention specific external assistance, focusing instead on local efforts.
7. The song narrates the capture and execution of Father Murphy, burned "upon the rack." It acknowledges the defeat at Vinegar Hill but ends with a note of hope, praying for glory for Father Murphy and open heaven for his men. It also hints at the possibility of future fights for "the Green again," perhaps symbolizing both a warning of ongoing struggle and a hope for eventual victory.



French Help Arrives: Connaught

Tone had been in France since the failed Bantry Bay landing of 1796. Two months after the failures in Leinster, Wexford and Ulster, the French sent 1,000 troops under General Humbert to Killala, Co. Mayo. He beat back General Lake's men in what became known as the **Races of Castlebar** because the soldiers fled so quickly, leaving many of their weapons behind. Humbert was eventually defeated near Ballinamuck, Co. Longford by a reinforced British army led by General **Lake** and General **Cornwallis**. Although the captured French troops were allowed to return home, the captured Irish rebels were hanged.

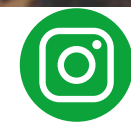
A final attempt to land more French troops was made in October. 3,000 soldiers sailed to Donegal, led by **Admiral Bompert**, but were captured by the British navy at **Lough Swilly**. Tone was on board one of the ships and was captured. He was sent to trial in Dublin where he was found guilty. He was denied "**a soldier's death**" (firing squad). Before he could be hanged, Tone tried to commit suicide by cutting his own throat. He was unsuccessful in a quick death; it would take five days before he died of the wounds.



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Diagram taken from *Artefact*, 2nd Edition by [Eimear Jenkinson](#) and [Gregg O'Neill](#) ([educate.ie](#))



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Mary Ann McCracken, 1770-1866



Mary Ann McCracken was born into a large Presbyterian family in Belfast. She went to a co-educational school (very unusual for the time), where boys and girls were treated equally. She ran her own successful muslin cloth business in Belfast. Her brother Henry was a leading member of the United Irishmen, which she actively supported. She hid him after the Battle of Antrim and, after he was arrested and convicted, she accompanied him to the gallows for his hanging. She shared his radical beliefs. After the rebellion, she campaigned for various social causes. She raised funds for the children of Belfast Poorhouse and formed the Ladies Committee of the Belfast Charitable Society and was chair from 1832 to 1855. She led the efforts to set up a school and a nursery for the orphans of Belfast. She also campaigned to the abolition of slavery, chairing the Women's Abolition Committee in Belfast. At the age of 88, she was still regularly handing out anti-slavery leaflets on the Belfast docks to those boarding ships bound for the United States.

Why did the United Irishmen's rebellion fail?

The rebels were badly organised and trained

They had few decent weapons; mainly using long pikes against British rifles

They received no useful French help

They were infiltrated by British spies

They faced much stronger government forces

They suffered a series of misfortune and back luck.

The British used brutal tactics to intimidate any supporters.



Checkpoint pg. 164 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. What was the signal for the start of the rebellion?
2. Why did the Dublin rebels fail so quickly?
3. What happened to the rebellion in Ulster?
4. How was the rebellion in Wexford different from those in other areas? Give two examples.
5. Is it correct to describe the French help as “too little, too late”? Explain your answer.
6. Which reason for the rebellion’s failure do you think is the most important? Explain your answer.



Checkpoint pg. 164 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. The disruption of the mail coaches from Dublin.
2. Spies had passed on information on the rebellion and the rebels were arrested when they arrived at their assembly points.
3. The rebels in Ulster were defeated in battles at Antrim and Ballynahinch.
4. Any two of: the rebels were better organised; won the initial battles with the government troops; the sectarian killings of Protestants.
5. Yes. The French only sent about 1,000 troops; they arrived in Mayo, far from the action and in August, when the rebellion was already over.
6. Any reason is valid once it is backed up by examples and explanation.



RESULTS OF THE 1798 REBELLION

Growth of sectarianism

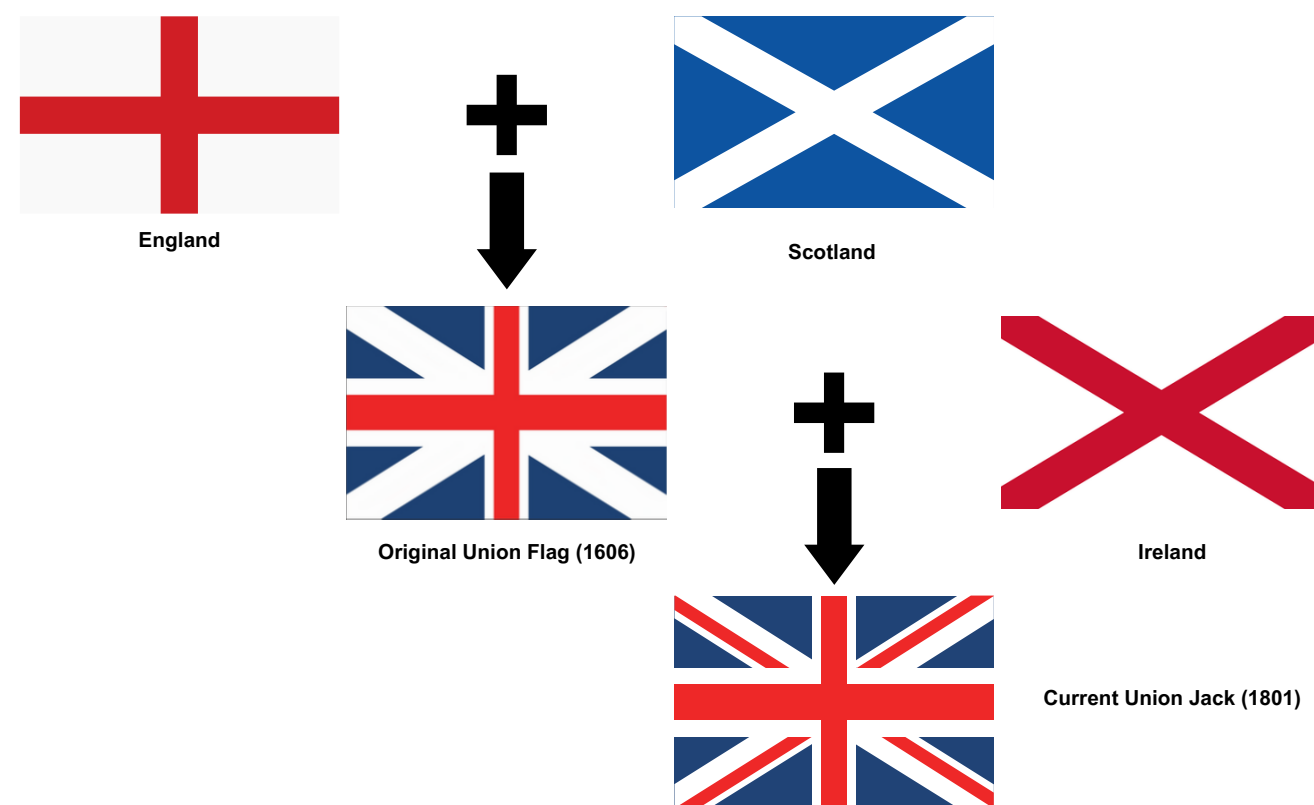
Sectarianism is the conflict and hatred based on a religious divide. The events of 1798 cemented the divide in Ireland between Catholics and Protestants (both Anglicans and Presbyterians). News of the rebels' atrocities against the Protestants in Wexford spread. The Orange Order claimed that the rebellion was a Catholic plot to take over the country and oppress all Protestants (they didn't like the idea of suffering like the Catholics had since the Irish Plantations). This belief would continue throughout the rest of Irish history.



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The Act of Union

After two attempted French invasions and a failed rebellion, the government in London decided to bring Ireland back under its **direct control**. Using a mixture of bribery and threats, it forced the Dublin Parliament to pass the **Act of Union** in 1800, which abolished the parliament in Dublin while Irish MPs were to travel to Westminster where Ireland would be run from for the next 120 years. Before the Union, Dublin had been a prosperous city of great importance in the British Empire. After the Union, as the political classes moved to London and trade shifted to Belfast, Dublin became a poor, unglamorous backwater.



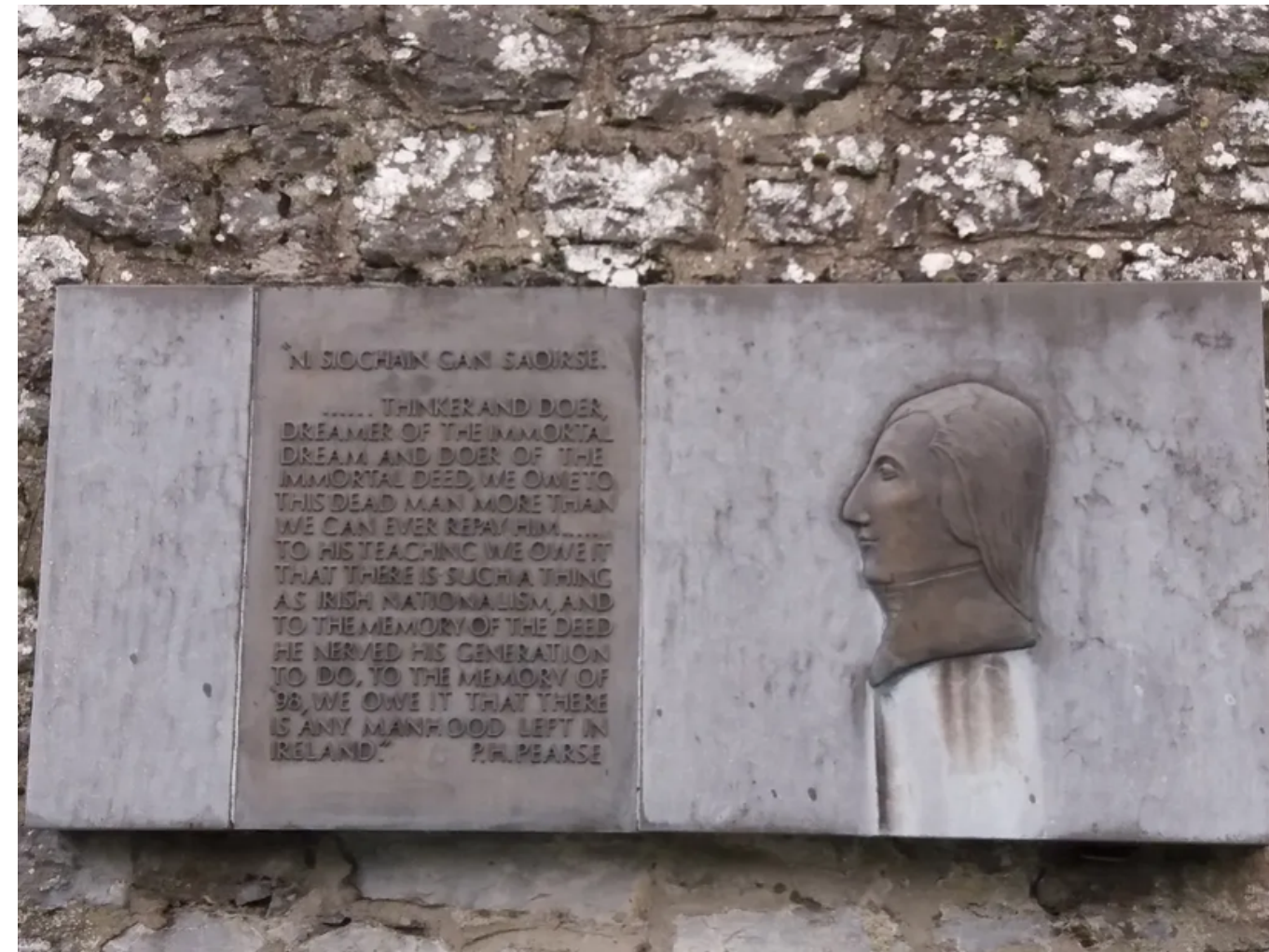
Did you know?

One February morning in 1971, the Ulster Defence Association blew up the statue of Wolfe Tone at the corner of St. Stephen's Green in Dublin, showing the considerable symbolic value he still held over 170 years after his death.



Irish Republicanism

Despite the failed rebellion, Tone's dream of an **independent Irish republic** based on equality between Catholics and Protestants would inspire many over the next 200 years. Tone became known as the "**Father of Irish Republicanism**" and his ideas inspired: **Robert Emmet in 1803, The Young Irelanders in 1848** ('Year of Revolutions' throughout Europe), and the **Fenians in 1867**, as well as the leaders of the **Easter Rising in 1916**.



Checkpoint pg. 165 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. What is sectarianism?
2. How did the 1798 Rebellion lead to sectarian divisions in Ireland?
3. What was the Act of Union?
4. Why did the British government want the Act of Union?
5. How did the Act of Union affect Dublin?
6. What impact did Tone have on Irish history?



Checkpoint pg. 165 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Sectarianism: conflict and hatred based on a religious divide.
2. The atrocities in Wexford fed fears that Catholics were plotting to take over the country and oppress Protestants.
3. The Act of Union abolished the Irish parliament and meant that Irish MPs would sit in Westminster instead.
4. The British wanted greater control over Ireland to ensure that there would be no future rebellions.
5. Dublin went into a decline as many of its wealthy citizens relocated to London and much of its trade shifted to Belfast.
6. Wolfe Tone was the founder of the physical force republican tradition, which believed that force would be necessary to win an independent Irish republic from Britain.



14.6: SUMMARY

In this chapter, we have learned that...

The causes of the 1798 Rebellion can be divided into long term and short term causes:

Long-term Causes	Short-Term Causes
The Protestant (Anglican) Ascendancy	The United Irishmen
Discrimination against Catholics and Presbyterians	War between Britain and revolutionary France
The influence of the American and French Revolutions	Failed invasion at Bantry Bay
	The repression after Bantry Bay

- The rebellion was a military disaster. The rebels failed to take Dublin or even stop the mail coaches. The government quickly crushed the rebels in battle in Meath, Carlow, Antrim and Down.
- The rebels in Wexford had more success initially, when they seized Enniscorthy and Wexford town. They were defeated at Vinegar Hill – but not before they had slaughtered hundreds of Protestants. French help arrived after the Rebellion was already over.
- The United Irishmen had fought for an independent Irish republic which would unite Catholics and Protestants. Their defeat actually saw the end of the Irish parliament and worsened religious divisions on the island.
- The ideas of Tone inspire later generations to fight for the same cause until Irish independence was finally achieved in 1921.



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Reflecting on... the 1798 Rebellion

The 1798 Rebellion had profound consequences for Ireland. It opened the door to the use of violence to achieve political ends and forged a link between the cause of Irish freedom and violent revolution. It is a bitter irony that the sectarianism that has plagued the island for over 200 years found much of its origins in a rebellion by a group created to overcome those very differences.

SEC Examination Questions

2022 SEC Q4

Project

Guidelines:

1. **Length:** The depth of your project should reflect about 2-3 weeks of work.
2. **Sources:** Use at least three different sources for your research. These can be books, scholarly articles, or reputable online resources.
3. **Citations:** All information and images that are not your own should be properly cited.
4. **Mediums:** You may choose to present your project in one of the following ways:
 - **Poster:** Your poster should be informative and visually engaging.
 - **Minecraft or Lego Model:** If choosing this option, please also include a brief report explaining your model.
 - **Painting/Drawing:** Your artwork should be accompanied by a description.
 - **Recycled Materials:** Create your model using recycled materials and provide an explanation of your creative process.

Assessment:

Your projects will be assessed based on:

1. Research and Content
2. Creativity and Presentation
3. Understanding of Context
4. Adherence to Guidelines



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Project

Historical Sites

Vinegar Hill Battlefield, Enniscorthy, County Wexford
Humbert Monument, Castlebar, County Mayo
The Old Courthouse, Antrim, County Antrim
Arklow Maritime Museum, Arklow, County Wicklow
Sean MacDiarmada Homestead, Kiltyclogher, County
Leitrim

Historical Figures

Theobald Wolfe Tone
Father John Murphy
Henry Joy McCracken
Robert Emmet
James Stephens
Lord Edward Fitzgerald
Bagenal Harvey
Henry Munro
William Smith O'Brien
General Hoche
General Humbert
Michael Dwyer
John Mitchel
Thomas Francis Meagher



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